



Sales at Vendue.

On every Tuesday and Friday,
WILL BE SOLD

At the Vendue Store, corner of Prince and
Water streets.

A Variety of Dry Goods, Groceries, &c.

Particulars of which will be expressed in
the bills of the day. All kinds of goods
which are on limitation and the prices of
which are established, can at any time be
viewed and purchased at the lowest limitation
and prices.

P. G. Marsteller, v. M.

Just Published,

BY COTTON AND STEWART,
And for sale at their Store,
(Price One Dollar)

The Exile of Erin.

A NOVEL.

By Mrs. Plunkett—late Miss Gunning.
January 6.

JUST RECEIVED,

AND FOR SALE,

20 hogsheads and 30 barrels
first quality New-Orleans Sugar.

Madeira Wine in pipes.

West-India Rum in hogsheads.

Turkey Island, Ground Allum and Liming-
ton Salt—and

20 crates well assorted Queens Ware.

Newton Keene.

May 16.

Joseph Mandeville,

CORNER OF KING AND FAIRFAX STREETS,
Has Received,

100 half boxes Rouffett's CI-
GARS, warranted of the very first quality

and full contents.

Real Maccouba Snuff,

Rappee do Coarse and Fine,

20 boxes fresh MUSTARD,

30 Philadelphia CHOCOLATE, is

and 2d quality.

—HE HAS ALSO,

A General Assortment as usual,

of good WINES, LIQUORS, and GROCE-

RIES, for sale.

December 21.

Cotton and Stewart

Have just published their

ALMANAC for 1899.

Containing a great deal of useful and enter-
taining matter. For sale by the thousand,
gross, or single one.

WANTED TO HIRE,

An active, well disposed BOY, of color,
about 15 years of age.

Apply to the Printer.

March 20.

FOR SALE,

4000 lbs. Prime Green COFFEE, and
30 sacks Liverpool SALT.

Newton Keene.

March 27.

TO LET,

THAT eligible stand for business lately
occupied by Mr. Charles Bennett, at the
corner of King and Fairfax-streets.

R. I. TAYLOR.

Executor of John Watts.

Jan. 2.

Elastic Three-slit Metallic Pens.

Price One Dollar—

Just received by **ROBERT GRAY.**

ALSO,

A general assortment of
Lee's Patent Family Medicines,

AND

**Dr. Rogers' Vegetable Pulmonic
Detergent.**

March 17.

BRICK & STONE LAYERS.

J. B. Hill & J. Ball

INFORM the citizens of Alexandria and
its vicinity that they have commenced the
above business, and from their practical
knowledge hope to meet with a share of pa-
tronage from a generous public. They pledge
themselves to execute such orders as they
may be favored with in a satisfactory manner.

They will furnish materials measured in the
wall, or lay them by the thousand, as may
suit their employers. Where they are e-
quested to furnish materials they will be of
the first quality.

February 17.

Lottery Notice.

On Tuesday the 4th of April Tickets in
Black River Lottery No. 3, will rise in price to
\$9 50.—On that day week the drawing com-
mences.

R. GRAY.

March 29.

Clover Seed.

Ten casks of the very best quality—Also
six casks empty Glass Bottles, just received
and for sale, cheap, by

John G. Ladd.

March 25.

Rabbit-Skins.

I wish to purchase a quantity of the best
Rabbit-Skins in fur.

John G. Ladd.

March 1.

Joseph Mandeville,

CORNER OF KING AND FAIRFAX STREETS,
ALEXANDRIA:

Has received a considerable ad-
dition to his Stock,

AND OFFERS FOR SALE,

20 hogsheads, } 1st and 2d quality
20 barrels } Muscovado Sugars.

7000 lb. Green Coffee

3 1-2 tons British Patent Shot, assortd

GB to No. 9.

10 bales Cotton.

10 casks first quality Goshen Cheese.

40 boxes Mould Candles.

15 bags clean heavy Pepper.

50 lb. Nutmegs.

5 casks London refined Saltpetre.

5 ditto Irish Glue.

Gunpowder, Imperial, Hyson, Young Hy-

son, Hyson Skin, and Padre Souchong Teas,

in quarter chests, boxes and cannisters—most

of which are equal in quality to any ever im-

ported.

Madeira, Port, Marsala, Sherry, Lisbon, Te-

neriffe, and Malaga Wines.

A few cases Medoc Claret.

Jamaica, Windward-Island, and Northern

Rum.

Cognac, Bordeaux and Pech Brandy.

Holland and Country Gin.

Irish and Country Whiskey.

Six hogsheads Cherry Bounce.

Retailing Molasses, Havana Honey.

Wine and Cider Vinegar.

Best Florence Oil in bottles and flasks.

Loaf and Lump Sugars, Chocolate, Rice,

Pearl & Common Barley, Basket Salt, Starch

Fig Blue, Indigo, Mace, Cloves, Cassia, Pi-

mento, Race and Ground Ginger, Cayenne

Pepper, Capers, Mustard, Raisins, Almonds.

Currants, Madder, Allum, Copperas, Roll

Brimstone, Chalk, British and Brandywine

Gunpowder, Spanish Segars, Cavendish and

Small Twist Chewing Tobacco, Leiper's,

Garrett's, and Hamilton's Snuff, Writing and

Wrapping Paper, Playing Cards, Bed Cords

Sailing Lines, &c. &c.

October 18.

John Gardner Ladd,

Has for sale, at his Warehouse, Prince-street
Wharf—

Muscovado and Loaf Sugars in hogsheads

and barrels.

Molasses, West-India, and New-England

Rum in do.

Holland's Gin and French Brandy in pipes.

Port, Sherry, and Malaga Wines.

Coffee, Rice, and Cotton Wool.

Imperial, Hyson, Young Hyson, Hyson-

shulan, and Hyson-skin Teas, in whole, half,

and quarter chests.

1 case black Persians.

2 barrels Caroline Indigo.

20 crates Liverpool cream-colored & blue-

edged Ware assorted.

Best Black Pepper in Bags.

Spermaceti Mould, and Mould and Dip:

Tallow Candles in boxes.

Brown Soap in boxes—Cod-fish in do.

Beef, Pork, Salmon, Shad and Herrings

in barrels.

Tanners Oil, Spanish Hides, a quantity of

Soal Leather, Mens', Womens' and Childrens'

Shoes of various descriptions, a few packages

of White Rolls and German Checks, Russia

Sheetings and Diapers, Russia and Ravens

Duck, India Cotton of different kinds, Nan-

keens, 150 pieces coarse Irish Linens, Writ-

ing and wrapping Paper, 500 bushels coarse

Salt, Cordage, Flax, Glue, a quantity of Vi-

negar, 200 tons Plaster Paris, and 20 tons

Russian Hemp, &c. &c.

January 1.

For Freight or Charter,

The well known Ship

HERO,

Thomas Cole, Master;

Three hundred hogsheads or 2000 barrels
burthen, in complete order and ready to re-
ceive a cargo. Apply to

Thomas Cole.

March 15.

FRESH TEAS.

JOSEPH H. MANDEVILLE,

HAS JUST RECEIVED, AND OFFERS FOR SALE

At the Baltimore and New York prices,

15 chests Hyson Skin, TEAS

10 do. old Hyson } Of the latest New

6 do. young Hyson } York importation.

April 3. d1w1a3w

OAKUM,

For sale at the Poor House.

March 30. 6t

SALT.

3000 bushels coarse and fine SALT, suit-
able for the fishery, and laying convenient
for river craft, for sale, on reasonable terms,
by

John G. Ladd,

March 17.

The Public are hereby

informed that the subscriber and his son Doc-

tor Archibald B. Dick, are henceforward con-

ducted in the exercise of their profession.—

Applications intended for either, to be made

at the Medicine Shop of the former.

Elisba C. Dick.

February 27.

TO RENT,

The HOUSE on Water-street, occupied
by the subscriber, and possession given the
21st of next month, or immediately if de-
sired.

Charles Wadsworth.

March 30.

CATALOGUE OF PLAYS,

FOR SALE BY

ROBERT GRAY.

THE ROBBER. Forty Thieves, Jew of
Mogadore, Heir at Law, Robbin Hood,
Love Laughs at Locksmiths, Of Age To-mor-
row, Fortress of Sorrento, Chrononhotontho-
logos, Indian Princess, Critic, Fox Chase,
Blue Beard, Lock and Key, Darby's Return,
What a Blunder, Wanderer, Stranger, Blind
Boy, Deserter, Jew, Point of Honor, Mer-
maid, School for Scandal, Trust, Castle Spec-
tre, Town and Country, Voice of Nature, He
Would if He Could, Tears and Smiles, Adrian
and Orilla, Farm House, Who's the Dupe,
Trip to Scarborough, Whistle for it, Fortune's
Frolic, Begone Dull Care, Adelgitha, World,
How to grow Rich, Man of Fortitude.

ALSO,

The Military Mentor, being a series of
letters recently written from a general officer
to his son—2 vols. boards price \$2.

Crabbe's Poems, highly spoken of by the
British Reviews as a work of the first merit—
price, bound, \$1:

March 29.

District of Columbia,

COUNTY OF ALEXANDRIA.

COMPLAINT being made to me the
subscriber one of the justices of the
peace for the county aforesaid, on oath, by Jas.
Campbell, keeper of the jail of the said
county, that on the night of the 1st of April,
inst. Negro JIM, committed as a runaway,
the property of Richard Brent; Negro LEN,
the property of John Keith; Negro JIM, the
property of James Keith, sen.; and Negro
GEORGE, the property of Francis Peyton,
committed by their masters, did break and
escape from the said jail, and are now going
at large. Sworn to before me this 3d day of
April, 1899.

Richard Libby.

Officers of the county or individu-
als apprehending said negroes or either of
them, shall receive for delivering them to
the said jailer, Twenty Dollars for all, or
Five Dollars for either.

JAMES CAMPBELL.

April 3.

Strayed or Stolen,

From the commons of Alexandria,
BAY HORSE, about 6 years old—who-
ever will return him, or give informa-
tion where he may be found, to the Printer,
shall be generously rewarded.

March 30

PUBLIC SALE.

On SATURDAY, the 8th day of April, the
subscriber will offer at public sale, at the
Coffee house, in Alexandria—

LOTS No. 2 and 4, of that
part of the Abingdon estate lately the prop-
erty of **Robert Alexander.**—These Lots are ad-
vantageously situated on the new turnpike
road and the Potomac, about four miles from
Alexandria, and nearly opposite to the city
of Washington. They contain rather more
than 145 acres. A credit of 90 and 120 days
will be allowed on the purchaser's giving good
endorsed negotiable notes.

R. I. Taylor, Ex'r.

Of JOHN WATTS.

March 13.

cots.

TUITION.

THE Subscriber informs the Ladies and
Gentlemen of Alexandria and its vicinity,
that he has opened **SCHOOL** in that com-
modious room on King street, opposite the
Indian Queen tavern, (formerly occupied as
a school room by Mr. Wilbur) where he will
teach Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, Book-
keeping, Mensuration and Navigation on mo-
derate terms, flattering himself, that by assi-
duous attention to the improvement of his
Pupils, he may merit a share of public patro-
nage.

Abraham Walker.

March 10.

d1m

TO RENT,

A convenient two story **FRAME HOUSE**
on Patrick street, nearly opposite Isaac Gib-
sons, lately occupied by Mr. Thomas Moore.
Possession may be had immediately.—Apply
to

James Anderson.

March 23.

co

TAKE NOTICE,

THAT a certain letter or power of attor-
ney from Saml. Craig and the subscrib-
er, dated March, 1897, as the executors of
John Dunlap, of the town of Alexandria, in
the district of Columbia, deceased, to Samuel
Dunlap, authorising him, the said Samuel
Dunlap, to collect, sue for and receive, all
debts, dues and demands, owing to the afore-
said John Dunlap, deceased, is hereby revoked,
annulled and made void.

WM. HERBERT, Surviving Ex'r,
of John Dunlap, dec'd.

March 31

colm

TO BE LET,

A comfortable Brick Dwelling-House, on
King and Henry-street, with five rooms, be-
lides, cellar, Kitchen, and stabling on good
terms.

Jona. & M. Scholfield.

February 15.

co

For Sale, by the Subscriber,
SALT suitable for the fisheries,
Muscovado Sugar in hogsheads,
Havanna Sugar in boxes,
Green Coffee in bags,
A few barrels of New-York Pork.

J. H. HOOE.

March 28.

c

Alexandria Daily Gazette,
COMMERCIAL AND POLITICAL.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY
SAMUEL SNOWDEN,
Royal-street, Alexandria.

Daily Gazette, 6 Dollars per annum.
Country Gazette, 5 Dollars.

MR. BAYARDS SPEECH,

Upon his motion to amend the resolution offered by Mr. GILES, by striking out that part which is in Italics. Delivered in the Senate of the United States, Tuesday, Feb. 14, 1809.

[CONCLUDED.]

It has been often said in defence of the embargo, that the nation had nothing left but that measure, submission or war. Can you distinguish between the embargo and submission? Can you pretend to say that it is a voluntary self-restriction imposed as a matter of choice? Can it be denied that it has been forced upon us by the conduct of one or both of the belligerents? And with a full knowledge of the fact can you describe it as any thing but vile abject submission? France tells you, you shall not trade to Britain, you obey her. Britain tells you, you shall not trade to France, you submit. You have not resisted the decrees or orders, but have complied with the object of both. We have borne the burden of the embargo till it has almost broke our backs, and even when we are sinking under it, we pretend to say, it was no task to bear it. In this case it is then said, there only remained submission or war. Submission I put out of the case. I trust in God it never entered into the head of one American. But I deny that war is necessarily the alternative; and I never will admit it, till I see sincere efforts made to accommodate our differences with England. The President in his message at the opening of Congress, would give us the impression that Britain has refused the last and the fairest offer it was in the power of our government to make, in order to preserve peace. It will be important for us to understand the nature and extent of that offer. The proposition no doubt was made by Mr. Pinkney, in conformity with his instructions. To avoid error, I will take the liberty of reading to the senate the words of Mr. Pinkney to Mr. Canning, on the subject, in his letter of the 23d of August last.

"I had the honor to state to you, Sir, that it was the intention of the President, in case Great-Britain repealed her orders, as regarded the United States, to exercise the power vested in him by the act of the last session of Congress, entitled, 'An act to authorise the President of the United States under certain conditions, to suspend the operation of the act laying an embargo on all ships and vessels in the ports & harbors of the United States, and the several supplementary acts thereto,' by suspending the embargo law and its supplements as regards Great-Britain. I am ordered to give you this assurance in the most formal manner."

Now, Sir, what is the amount of this boasted offer? Nothing more than the assurance of our minister of an intention of the President to remove the embargo in case the orders in council were actually repealed. Great-Britain was to repeal her orders, allow the President to make the most of that act with her enemy and trust to his executing his good intention when it should suit his good pleasure. The offer to England related only to the embargo, when this experimental measure so far from being injurious to her, was adding to her wealth and strength. It leaves her navigation without a rival on the ocean, and has restored to her more seamen than she could have impressed in ten years. Well may Mr. Canning say, there is no assignable relation, between the removal of the embargo, and the repeal of the orders in council.

The President had instructed his minister to assure the British government, that the embargo was designed solely as a municipal regulation and not as an act in any degree hostile to them.

The orders in council were a measure of hostility against France; and we offer to revoke a municipal regulation operating in favor of Britain, if she will relieve us from the pressure of a measure adopted against her enemy. But let me ask was there any offer made to rescind the proclamation or to repeal the non-importation law? Two measures much more offensive and hostile to Great-Britain, than the embargo. With these laws in force, it was a mere mockery to offer the removal of the embargo. What more proof do we want, than this transaction affords, that the executive has not been

sincere in his endeavors to restore a good understanding between this country and England. And therefore it is that I contend war is not unavoidable with that nation. I confess, Sir, I should think a war with England, one of the greatest evils which could befall the country, not only from the sufferings which it would inflict upon us; but also from the fatal connection with France to which it would give birth.

We have seen what has been the course of the government in relation to Britain;—and I will beg a few moments to examine what has been its conduct in regard to France? The last proposition made to Britain is well known. The documents fully disclose it; but what at the same time was proposed to the French government? This we know little of. We have not been furnished with the correspondence with that government, on the subject. The transaction is covered with a dark and impenetrable veil. The President tells us in his message that the same proposals were not made to the two belligerents, and it would seem from what he hints, that the offer to France in case she repealed her decrees, was to join her in the war against England. It cannot be denied, that we have lost more by the spoiliations, and have been more harassed under the arbitrary acts of France, than of England. By the treaty of 1800, we gave up more than twenty millions of dollars which had been seized, and confiscated in France. Since that time we are officially informed, that an amount nearly equal has been seized, and confiscated or sequestered. She has wantonly burnt our ships on the ocean and made no compensation. Her Berlin decree of the 21st of November, 1806, commenced the present system of outrage upon neutral rights. In effect it interdicts all trade with England and her colonies. This is followed by the Milan decree of the 17th of December, 1807. Under this edict an American vessel which has been searched, or visited against her will, by a British cruiser, or is proceeding to, or returning from England, is liable to be captured as good prize. And finally, to complete this monstrous system, comes the Bayonne decree, the 17th of April, 1808, which declares every American vessel found upon the ocean, liable to seizure and confiscation. Opposed to these accumulated violations of our neutral rights what step has our government taken against France?

Have they passed a non-importation act, issued a proclamation, or imposed an embargo? The last measure is general in its terms, but is avowedly against England alone. No, they have contented themselves with memorializing, remonstrating and protesting. Against England we took every step short of war, against France we have employed nothing but gentle words. Has your government then shewn an equal resentment against the wrongs suffered from these two powers?

It may be, from the habit of enduring, that we do not feel an aggression from France with the same quickness and sensibility that we do from England. Let us see, sir, the same conduct observed with regard to both belligerents; let us see the impediments to a friendly settlement with G. Britain removed; let us witness a sincere effort made, to regulate the intercourse of two nations by a treaty formed on principles of mutual concession, and equal interest, and I will answer for it, if Great Britain persists in her orders, that you will find no division in this country on the question whether we shall submit to them or resist their execution.

Permit me, Mr. President, to detain you a few moments longer. I am sensible that I have already trespassed upon the indulgence of the senate, and I shall hasten to conclude the remarks which I have thought it of importance to make upon the resolution which has been submitted.

The objects of the resolution are embargo, non-intercourse and non-importation as to England and France, and their colonies. The existing embargo is to be repealed only in part, one half of the channel of your rivers is opened, the other is to be embargoed; and vessels may proceed to sea, but they must not pass through the embargoed waters. I can well conceive of one port in the U. S. being embargoed and the others open; but of an embargo which gives the right to every vessel in a harbor to leave it, I confess I have no comprehension. I should have supposed that the honorable gentleman might have ventured to repeal the embargo generally, and trusted to the provisions on the subject of non-intercourse, to accomplish what seems to be the object in view, in partially retaining it. Sir, it is a strange infatuation that the name of this odious measure should be preserved, when the thing itself is abandoned.

And what, sir, are we to gain by a non-intercourse? It can never benefit the nation—it is nothing more than a part of that miserable musquito system, which is to sting and irritate England into acts of hostility. I have no doubt she sees the object, and she will take care not to give us the advantage which would be derived from war being commenced on her part. But I ask what will be the effect of non-intercourse? I see no other than that it will require two voyages instead of one to transport our produce to the markets of the interdicted countries. You carry your merchandise to Lisbon, and there deposit it; and from thence it is carried in foreign ships to England and France. Who will pay the expence of this circuitry of transportation? The U. S. It will be deducted from the price of your produce. Can the gentleman contrive no system which will operate with less severity upon ourselves than upon those whom he deems our enemies? If the resolution has no design, but what is apparent on the face of it, it is evident that its sole operation is against ourselves. Its inevitable effect will be to reduce the profit of what we have to sell, and to increase the expence of what we have to purchase. I can perceive also, sir, that it will be a measure of unequal pressure upon different sections of the country, and that its weight will fall heaviest upon that part of the union already too much galled to suffer any addition to its burthen. The lumber, the live stock, the fish, and the articles of common exportation to the eastward will not bear the expence of double freights.—Will they thank you for repealing the embargo, and adopting a substitute which continues to shut the ports of the north while it opens those of the south. Will they thank you for a measure which deprives them even of the miserable consolation of having fellow sufferers in their distress. If this resolution be adopted you do nothing to heal the wounds which you have inflicted. If New England loses her trade she will derive no comfort from its being under a non-intercourse, and not under an embargo law.

It is a part of the resolution, that we are to import no produce or merchandise from England, or France, or their colonies. Do you expect, sir, that a law to this effect could ever be executed in time of peace? As to the manufactures of any country in Europe; she will give you the exact marks and stamps, and packages of any place to which your trade is open, and she will defy you to distinguish her fabrics from those they attempt to imitate. But, sir, the consequence of it fly to be dreaded from such a measure, would be the practice of smuggling, to which it would certainly give birth. Can you expect in one moment to change the habits of a whole country? We know, sir, the power of habit: it is a second nature. Can an act of congress instantly change your nature? No, sir—they who can afford it, will have what they have been accustomed to; they will pay any price for articles, without which, perhaps, they can scarcely exist. Smuggling must follow—and will follow with forgery and perjury in its train. It is the honor and character of your trading people which now protects you from smuggling. Break down this sentiment, habituate them to perjury, destroy the disgrace attached to this violation of your law, and you lose half the security & means you have in the collection of your revenue.

The complaint has been made, that while we find fault with the measure proposed, we refuse to point out the course we would have the administration to pursue. I have, sir, no hesitation on my part to disclose my opinion, or to offer the humble assistance of my advice on the subject. In a few words I will tell you what I would do: Place England and France upon the same footing, by repealing the non-importation act, rescinding the proclamation, and repealing the embargo. Then ask for, and insist upon adequate reparation for the affair of the Chesapeake. Make a treaty with Great Britain, if as good terms could be obtained as those in either of the treaties which have been refused—Agree to resist the execution of the Berlin decree, and if she afterwards persisted in her orders in council, declare war against her. Such would be my course.—War would be the last resort: and I believe, in my conscience, we should never be driven to it, if the course were pursued with a sincere disposition to preserve peace.

Permit me, sir, to notice one remark of the honorable gentleman from Virginia, which had escaped me, and I am done. The gentleman told us, that the removal of the embargo was designed as a concession to our eastern brethren. I rejoiced to hear this sentiment of forbearance. Such sentiments give hopes that the union may still be preserved. We have been led to the brink of a tremendous precipice—another false step, and we shall be lost in the abyss.

Our safety is in treading back our steps. We have lost our way. Some ignorant has beguiled us. There is a path of safety and honor—the path the nation once took. Let us endeavor to regain it, and involve the spirit of Washington to lead us on more into it!

FOREIGN.

(VIA NEW-YORK.)

LONDON, January 2.

The report of the court of enquiry into the convention of Cintra, have been submitted to his majesty, is of great length. It consists of 50 folio pages.—The whole substance of the evidence being stated, the court subjoined the following

OPINION.

"On a consideration of all the circumstances, as set forth in this report, we most humbly submit our opinion, that no future military proceedings is necessary on the subject; because, however some of us may differ in our sentiments respecting the fitness of the Convention, in the relative situation of the two armies, it is our unanimous declaration, that unquestionable and firmness appear throughout to have been exhibited by Lieutenant General Sir Hew Dalrymple, Sir Henry Burrard, and Sir Arthur Wellesley, as well as that the order and gallantry of the rest of the officers and soldiers, on every occasion during this expedition, have done honor to the troops, and reflected lustre on your majesty's arms."

On this opinion being delivered to the commander in chief, his royal highness found it was not so explicit, upon the armistice and convention, as the words of his majesty's warrant appeared to enjoin; and the court was therefore ordered to resume, and subjoin their opinion.

"Whether under the relative situation of the two armies on the 22d inst. August, an armistice was advisable; and if so, whether the terms were such as ought to be agreed upon?"

And in like manner their opinion—

"Whether under the relative situation of the two armies subsequent to the armistice, and after the whole of the British force had been landed, a convention was advisable; and if so whether the terms were such as ought to be agreed upon?"

Upon these two questions being separately put to each member of the court, it appears, that—

For the Armistice.

Gen. Sir D. Dundas,
Gen. Lord Heathfield,
Gen. Craig,
Lieut. Gen. Earl Pembroke,
Lieut. Gen. Sir G. Nugent,
Lieut. Gen. Nichols.

Against the Armistice.

Earl Moira.

And upon the question, it appears,

For the Convention.

Gen. Sir D. Dundas,
Gen. Lord Heathfield,
Gen. Craig,
Lieut. Gen. Sir G. Nugent.

Against the Convention.

Earl Pembroke,
Lieut. Gen. Nichols.

The nuns of Madrid are reported to have taken part in the patriotic labor of fortifying that city against the enemy, and to have actually worked in the entrenchments.

January 3.

Letters have been received from Madrid, the purport of which is highly interesting. The most strenuous exertions are likewise making in that part of Spain to provide all possible means of defence against the common enemy.

The Captain-General has solemnly taken an oath before the public, never to surrender the town or navy. In short every thing attests the zeal and sincerity with which it is called forth.

Extract of a letter from Madrid: When Bonaparte addressed Morla, as represented in the French bulletin, the latter never once changed his countenance; but as soon as the exhortation was finished, Morla replied in a most manly tone of voice, suitable to his dignity, "I am a Spaniard, and am hostile to the usurpation of Frenchmen and Italians—I came not here to receive your reproaches; I have done my duty as a man and a soldier, to my king and country—my life I set at nought; but whilst I live, I shall persevere in my conduct, which I deem both just and honorable."

The Spanish general Benito de St. Juan, has been hanged at Talavera, by the troops he commanded, having been discovered to be in correspondence with the enemy. On the rope being put round his neck, he confessed that several other officers of rank in the Spanish army were concerned.

Lord Gardner.—We are sorry that we have to record the death of this gallant

teran, who certainly was one of the ornaments of the army. He died at Bath on Sunday.

An American vessel from this country for turned, having been land—so great is the the Dutch decrees enforced, that not the tion was allowed betw She has, of course, The frost having set in at the ice, and war

As the means of pr cial vessel, from failin enemy, capt. Ha-dyn ship Unicorn statione has issued a notice, st ports now in poss: ssio was brought over in t Lieut. Croseman, who on Saturday. Captain that it might be gener the commanders of al and vessels bound to

"Unic: r"

"MEMO"

"The French ente 15th ult, at 12 o'clock Antonio, Nov. 24, wi French in possession 6000 of 1500 men—I me latest accounts— old Bai-d, at Astorga Marquis of Romanz, on—Spanish gen. B force at Columbias, rver de Sallas and Vm "Th se memoranda to any of his majesty and all vessels bound mentioned ports, at their being in possess Gijon to be appr Signed,

"D"

The Spanish vesse Dupont to France, a 9th ult. on her way brought intelligence and wretched mon Spain, Charles IV. joined Dupont on hi mitted to land at opportunities of see Charles, who was in the infant don France peace. The king wa inquiries respecting t in Spain, which wer him; during which

It is positively state suite were brought t tory to a voyage to since he was to sail opportunity; and th to assume the govern as an ally of France. the first acts of his go separation of the pec country. The manufactures the most flourishing the orders for their eived in town from Spanish America.

From the P

"The cheerful d arrived yesterday fr eight hours, and h gen. Francis Leve imperial guard, wh Lord Paget, in the af Benevento, the 28th last about 500 men, prisoners.

ON Monday mo

likely negro n left the service of th supposed to be lurk of Alexandria. He of age, copper color in hair in a quen. makers' tools, with workman, and had dark colored twilled talions of the same As he wert off w cation that I know harbored at some houses in or about t at work to defray h I will give Ten L prehension and de secured in any jail and if he is apprehe Fairfax or district Ten additional Doll

April 6.

back our steps... Some ignominious... nation once treated... to lead us on...
G. N.
YORK.)
on, January 2.
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man, who certainly was to be considered as one of the ornaments of the British navy. He died at Bath on Sunday last.
January 4.
An American vessel, which lately sailed from this country for Amsterdam, has returned, having been refused permission to land—so great is the severity with which the Dutch decrees against commerce are enforced, that not the slightest communication was allowed between her and the shore. She has, of course, brought no news. The frost having set in, she was obliged to melt the ice, and warp out of Amsterdam harbor.
As the means of preventing our commercial vessels from falling into the hands of the enemy, Capt. Hardyman, of his majesty's ship Unicorn stationed on the coast of Spain, has issued a notice, stating the names of the vessels now in possession of the enemy. It was brought over in the Growler gun-brig. Lieut. Croseman, who arrived at Plymouth on Saturday. Captain Hardyman requested that it might be generally circulated among the commanders of all his majesty's ships and vessels bound to Spanish ports.
"Unicorn off Bilbao, Dec. 22."
"MEMORANDUM."
"The French entered St. Andero on the 15th ult, at 12 o'clock—French entered St. Antonio, Nov. 24, with a force of 1200 men—French in possession of Vincennes, with a force of 1500 men—French at Burgos from the latest accounts—British, under Sir David Baird, at Astorga and advancing—Marquis of Romana, with gen. Leith at Leon—Spanish gen. Battasters, with a strong force at Columbias, situated between the river de Sella and Vincennes."
"The memoranda are to be made known to all of his majesty's ships you may meet, and all vessels bound to either of the above mentioned ports, are to be acquainted of their being in possession of the enemy."
"Glean to be approached with caution."
Signed,
"D. HARDYMAN."
January 5.
The Spanish vessel which conveyed gen. Dupont to France, arrived at Gibraltar the 30 ult. on her way back to Cadiz. She brought intelligence respecting the deluded and wretched monarch, the late king of Spain, Charles IV. A person who accompanied Dupont on his voyage and was permitted to land at Marseilles, had several opportunities of seeing and conversing with Charles, who was in that city with the queen, the infant don Francisco, and the prince of peace. The king was very earnest in his inquiries respecting the recent state of affairs in Spain, which were minutely detailed to him; during which he often wept bitterly. It is positively stated that Charles and his suite were brought to Marseilles, preparatory to a voyage to Mexico, for which province he was to sail by the first convenient opportunity; and that when arrived he was to assume the government of that province as an ally of France. Consequently one of the first acts of his government would be the separation of the people from the mother country.
The manufactures of Birmingham are in the most flourishing state; and considerable orders for their produce have been received in town from Rio, and other parts of Spanish America.
January 9.
From the Plymouth Paper.
"The Cheerful cutter, lieut. Carpenter, arrived yesterday from Corunna, in forty-eight hours, and has brought over lieut. gen. Francis Lefevre, commander of the imperial guard, who was taken prisoner by Lord Paget, in the affair which took place at Benavento, the 28th ult. in which the enemy lost about 500 men, in killed, wounded, and prisoners."

A Runaway.

ON Monday morning last, a young and likely negro man slave, named DICK, left the service of the subscriber, and is now supposed to be lurking in or about the town of Alexandria. He is about 18 or 19 years of age, copper colored, well made, and wears a hair in a queue. He took with him shoemakers' tools, with which he is a tolerable workman, and had on a short jacket made of dark colored twilled Virginia cloth and pantaloons of the same.
As he went off without any sort of provocation that I know of, it is supposed he is harbored at some of the numerous tipping houses in or about the town, and perhaps kept at work to defray his expenses.
I will give Ten Dollars reward for his apprehension and delivery to me, or if he is secured in any jail and notice given to me—and if he is apprehended out of the county of Fairfax or district of Columbia, I will pay Ten additional Dollars.
April 6.
J. H. HOOD.

Alexandria Daily Gazette.

THURSDAY, APRIL 6.

A report has been circulated through the counties of Loudon, Prince William, and Fairfax, in Virginia, that the corporation of Alexandria have endeavored to obtain from Congress an amendment of their charter, giving them power to tax the Flour brought to their market from Virginia. We have made enquiry as to the truth of this report, and are authorised by several members of that council, to say, that is a false and malicious misrepresentation of the views of council, that such a thing as taxing the produce brought to their market, was never thought of by any member of that council, nor is it easy to conceive how any man could believe this to be the fact, when acquainted with the circumstances. It is believed that report was circulated for electioneering purposes, and with a view to excite distrust and jealousy between the farmers of Virginia, and the citizens of this place, to divert the attention of the farmer, from this, his natural, and most convenient market to some other, for no other purpose than to injure the trade of this town. Under these circumstances we consider it the duty of every citizen of this place to counteract the effects of such misrepresentations, as far as it is in his power; and believing nothing more than a plain statement of facts is necessary to shew the absurdity of such a report, we have obtained an official extract of the proceedings of Council on the subject, which we now present to our readers.
By these proceedings it appears, that so far from wishing to tax the flour brought to their market, the Council themselves objected to the bill reported to Congress, to amend their charter, (the bill which is now circulating in the counties of Loudon and Fairfax) because that bill gave them the power which it is stated they wished to have, the appointment of inspector and the regulation of the inspection of flour, and it is as we are informed a fact which will not be denied, that the application to Congress was for power to appoint an inspection of butter, lard and whiskey, which was much wanting, & that the inspector or inspection of flour was not mentioned in any manner whatever. The bill as it now stands was not the bill that was adopted by Council, but was altered without the knowledge or consent of Council. At the same time, it is but justice to say Mr. Lewis had no hand in making this alteration, and that the council never charged him with it. It is however a fact, as we are informed, that, as soon as it was known that an alteration in the bill had been made, a council was called for the express purpose of proposing an amendment to the bill to except the Flour Inspector, which the council did not wish to have any thing to do with, and which amendment was adopted, as will be seen by the proceedings of council.
Can it therefore be believed that council would propose an amendment to the bill which would take from them the right of taxing the flour brought to their market, if they really wished to have that power? The thing is too absurd even to think of for a moment. It appears, however, that some of the members of council thought that the town should derive some benefit from so lucrative an office as that of the flour inspector, and it was proposed to apply for power to tax his income, as is the case in Baltimore, and therefore a further amendment was adopted, as will be seen by the proceedings. This amendment was intended to apply to the inspector only, and not to the flour, and we cannot conceive how it is possible that it could be believed for a moment that this amendment would operate as a tax upon flour, when the rates of inspection were already established by a law of Virginia, and no mention being made of any contemplated alteration of the rates of inspection, as established by that law. We are also informed, that the committee who were appointed to present these amendments to congress, were instructed not to insist on this last amendment, as it was not expected to be passed. The great object the council had in view was to amend the bill so as to take away the power given to them by that bill to appoint an inspector and regulate the inspection of flour. We are also authorised to say, that when the subject was mentioned to Mr. Lewis, that he expressed it as his opinion, that the office of inspector of flour in Alexandria was becoming an office of too much profit, and that he thought the rate of inspection ought to be considerably reduced.
IN COMMON COUNCIL,
December 24, 1808.
On motion it is ordered that the following amendment to the first section of the bill now before the Congress of the United

States to amend the Charter of the town of Alexandria be submitted to them for their consideration, viz. (after the words "seem proper") insert "Except the appointment of inspector of flour, which appointment shall remain as it now is in the Circuit Court of the district of Columbia."
January 17th, 1809.
On motion it is ordered that the following amendment to the bill before Congress to amend the Charter of Alexandria be submitted to that honorable body for their consideration, viz. "And be it further enacted, That the common council shall have power to levy a tax upon all inspections within the limits of the town of Alexandria, provided such tax shall not exceed twenty per cent. on the net amount of the proceeds of such inspection."
Extract from the minutes.
JAMES M. M'REA, C. C.
Whereas a report has and continues to be industriously circulated, that the corporation of Alexandria have applied to Congress for a law to authorise them to tax the produce that comes to this market, and that Mr. Joseph Lewis, jun. brought forward a bill to that effect. If such was the fact, it would have operated against the interest of the farmer, but as no such attempt was made or intended to have been made by the council:—We the subscribers members of that council, do state in justice to the interests of the town, and of Mr. Joseph Lewis, jun. the facts as they exist.
The council wished an amendment to the charter, so as to enable them to collect the taxes due to the corporation by non-residents, and to have the power to appoint inspectors of domestic articles, as is the case in other towns—Some members of council thought it would be improper to have the appointment of the inspector of flour made in that body, and therefore by a resolve, they sent up a committee, with a petition, praying that Congress might authorise them to lay a tax on all inspectors not exceeding 20 per centum on their net revenue and not on the articles themselves: Nor was there the smallest wish or intention of council by said prayer to raise the price of inspection or create a tax out of the farmer in any way whatever.
WILLIAM S. MOORE,
President of the Council.
JOSEPH SMITH,
JONATHAN BUTCHER,
THOMAS SHREVE,
JOHN JOHNSON,
BERNARD BRYAN,
AARON HEWES,
WM. RHODES,
JOHN COHAGEN,
ALEX. MACKENZIE,
JOHN YOUNG,
THOMAS PRESTON,
ADAM LYNN.
SHIP NEWS.
Port of Alexandria.
ARRIVED,
Schr. Three Friends, Kelly, New-Bedford, to different merchants.
Ceres, Weeks, New-York, different merchants.
Sloop Olive Branch, Clements, Baltimore, to master.
Little Poll, Rhodes, Providence, to master.
CLEARED,
Schr. Good Intent, Baxter, Boston, Faxon Metcalf and Co.
Polly and Sally, Stelly, Baltimore, master.
Sloop Harmony, Ellwood, Philadelphia, T. Irwin & others.
Montezuma, Palmer, Norfolk, M. Miller.
FOR SALE,
ONE tract of LAND, situate and lying in Alexandria county, about six miles from said town, and four from Geo. town, containing 185 and 3.4 acres. This land is well watered and timbered, and well situated for cultivation.
ALSO,
Another Tract, containing 120 acres, lying near the Leesburg road about five miles from Alexandria and six from George Town, not far from either of the above places is a valuable Mill Seat, which I would sell, having 13 feet 5 inches natural fall, with a quarry of good stone on each side of the dam. Also, plenty of good building stone on the spot where the house should be erected. Any person wishing to purchase will please to apply to
April 6;
G. W. CARLIN.

FOR SALE.

A quantity of St. Ubes and Ground Allum SALT—Also, a few sacks of very fine Liverpool Blown.—Apply to
Thomas Irwin.
April 6. if
SALT AFLOAT.
2400 bushels Ground Allum Salt, on board Schooner Elizabeth, Captain Newcomb, for sale, by
John G. Ladd.
April 6. d
REMOVAL.
THE subscriber has removed his workshop and dwelling-house to the brick house on Royal street, between King and Prince streets, lately occupied by James S. Scott.
He has on hand, and offers for sale,
7000 feet BAY WOOD [3000 feet in logs] 1800 ST. DOMINGO WOOD, which he will sell for cash only.
He still continues the Cabinet and Chair-making Business as usual.
Two Journeymen wanted to the above business.
MATRASSES made when applied for.
John Muir.
April 6. 2aw3w
Black River Lottery No. 2.
Commences drawing on Tuesday next, the 11th instant.
HIGHEST PRIZES.
One of 30,000 dollars, one of 20,000 dollars, and two of 10,000 dollars.
In order to give those persons who have drawn prizes in the charitable Marine Lottery, an opportunity of exchanging them for tickets in the Black River Lottery, the price will be continued at 9 dollars until the drawing begins, after which the price will be regulated by the state of the wheel—the first drawn number on Tuesday next will be entitled to
One Thousand Dollars.
TICKETS
For Sale at R. GRAY'S Bookstore, King-street, Alexandria.
Orders from the country, enclosing the Cash (post paid) punctually attended to, and early information given of the fate of all tickets purchased as above.
April 6
TO RENT,
And immediate possession given.
THE HOUSE and LOT on Duke-street, that I now occupy, with the out buildings.—The house is convenient and pleasantly situated.
Also, another HOUSE and large GARDEN on the Mall. The house has ten rooms and two kitchens, with the out houses, and pleasantly situated with the prospect of the river.
Also, another BRICK HOUSE on King-street, very good stand for business.
Also, a flour WARE HOUSE on King-street, now occupied by Nevitt and Baden.
Also, two other HOUSES and LOTS not far from King-street.
Also, 1 ACRE GROUND, near Ezra Kinsey's Tanyard, and opposite Mr. Marstellers dwelling house. I will either rent or let it out upon shares, possession given immediately.
Also, from 45 to 50 LOTS I will sell the greater part of them, or rent the whole for ever.
I have a quantity of Hardware on hand—Also about 200 small kegs and 72 casks fresh Rhode Island Lime, now landing and for sale. Lumber as usual.
Also, a quantity of Chalk on hand.
Ship Joiners and Houfe Carpenters work, done at reasonable notice.
LENT OUT,
One sett of two story Cornish Planes—I will thank whosoever has them if they will return them.
Thomas Preston.
April 5. ed
JUST RECEIVED,
AND FOR SALE,
At the Office of the Alexandria Daily Gazette, [Price 25 Cents.]
THE HONEST POLITICIAN.
In a Series of Numbers, addressed to the President of the United States—to which is added a publication under the signature of VINDEX.
January 19.
NOTICE.
Lost or mis'aid, a Certificate for two Shares in the Little River Turnpike Road. I therefore give notice, that I shall apply for a renewal of such Certificate.
H. Rose.
Printing in its various branches executed with accuracy and dispatch

TO THE PUBLIC, Who are affected with Coughs, Colds, Asthma and Consumptions.

THERE is perhaps no medical observation better established, none more generally confirmed by the experience of the best physicians of all ages and countries, and none of more importance to the practitioner, than the fact, that many of the most difficult and incurable complaints originate in neglected COLDS. In a climate as variable as ours, where the changes of the weather, are frequently sudden and unexpected, it requires more care and attention, to guard against this subtle and dangerous enemy of life, than most people imagine, or are willing to bestow. Hence the vast number of patients afflicted with coughs, catarrhs, asthma and consumptions. The many cases of the kind which fell under my observation, the disappointment I experienced in practice, from remedies highly recommended, and my own pre-disposition to pulmonary complaints, were strong inducements for me to consider when ther a compound, consisting of mild vegetable substances could not be invented, more free from the well founded objections of practitioners, and better calculated to avert the threatening destruction of the lungs.

I have the satisfaction to offer to the public such a remedy, under the name of the **VEGETABLE PULMONIC DETURGENT**, well adapted to various constitutions and habits, and to declare with the fullest confidence that I found this composition far superior to others intended to answer the same purpose. I am perfectly satisfied, that practitioners, who have frequently to combat the effects of suppressed perspiration and do not neglect the use of the lancet and other evacuations, whenever they are indicated, will place this medicine on the list of their most favorite remedies; as it can in no case do harm. I will bide by this motto—

NO RELIEF NO PAY.

This motto may be deemed ostentatious by some, and amounting to a positiveness that the medicine will invariably effect a cure in any stage of a disease like a miracle; the proprietor is far from believing that this medicine will render mankind immortal; but he is fully sensible if taken seasonably, and according to the directions, it will either prevent or cure, and if unseasonably, it will most sensibly alleviate distress and prolong life—and having no desire to profit by the confidence of the sick and afflicted, induces me to make the above overture; should the contrary appear in any instance, as in some it possibly may, the money for the medicine will be cheerfully refunded by the person who may vend the same.

GEORGE ROGERS.

N. B. The above named medicine is secured to the subscriber by letters patent from the President of the United States, and prepared at his Dispensary in Northampton, county of Hampshire and state of Massachusetts.

TO THE PUBLIC.

The great benefit which I have experienced from Rogers's Vegetable, &c. and a firm persuasion that it may afford relief to others, induce me to make every laudable exertion for its distribution.

For five years preceding the last of Dec. 1807, in consequence of taking a violent cold I had been afflicted with the Asthma, a disorder which I conceived to be hereditary. My father and grand-father both having greatly suffered from it. The disorder increasing rapidly upon me, in the spring of 1807, I consulted Dr. C. L. Seeger, but the urgency of his business prevented him from attending at that time, particularly to my case. My business made it necessary for me to leave home, and be absent the greatest part of summer, which deprived me of the able professional assistance of Dr. Seeger. In Sept. last, a severe cold brought on a violent cough, and the disorder assumed an aspect more serious and alarming than at any former period—I was extremely debilitated, emaciated and confined. Such was the irritability of my lungs, I was obliged to use the greatest caution in the act of respiration. After a free use of Rogers's Vegetable, &c. for about two months, I was perfectly relieved of the dreadful cough which had so long afflicted me, and completely cured of every symptom of the Asthma—In short, blessed be God, I have continued in sound health ever since.—As these facts may be important to those unfortunate individuals who are suffering from the same disorder, I have been thus particular in their detail. And I do not hesitate to declare my solemn conviction, both from my own experience and observing its effects upon others, that Rogers's V. P. D. is an easy, safe and effectual remedy for coughs and Asthma, and is the greatest antidote to all pulmonary complaints that the world has ever witnessed.

Jacob W. Brewster.

Northampton, January, 1809.

THIS may certify, that about the first of October last, I was attacked with a violent cough, which proceeded, as was the opinion of my physician who is a man well approved

of in his profession, from a bruise which I had received on my left side about a fortnight before. By his consent I tried Rogers's Pulmonic Deturgent—I was very weak and low, and took but half the quantity prescribed in his directions. In three days I was much relieved, and in eight days quite cured of the cough.

Moses Parsons, jun.

Northampton, Feb. 1809.

Northampton, Mass. Feb. 1809.

I James Heaton, also hereby certify, that in the fall of the year 1808, I was seized with a severe cold attended by an obstinate and distressing cough. The violence of my cough soon produced a pain in my side and breast, and frequent spitting of blood, in short, all the horrid symptoms of a consumption were rapidly assailing me. In this situation I was recommended to Dr. George Rogers, who rendered me immediate relief by administering his Vegetable Deturgent. I have continued the use of it ever since, and for three months past, though not completely restored to health, I have been able constantly to attend to my business—and I fully believe that my partial restoration has been solely owing (under God) to this valuable medicine.

James Heaton.

To the Public.

IN consequence of taking a severe cold in May, 1808, I was seized with a violent pain in my side, attended with a distressing cough, which, although I had the advice and prescriptions of a respectable physician, lasted me four weeks, without any alleviation. I then applied to Dr. George Rogers, who administered his Vegetable Pulmonic Deturgent, which gave me immediate relief; and in ten days I was entirely freed from the pain in my side and cough.

Charles Chapman.

Northampton, March, 1809.

I, Elijah Norton, jun. of Westampton, in Massachusetts, do certify, that in the last year I was attended with a great debility—weakness of the lungs, distressed for breath, and a violent cough, attended with a fever for a number of months: about the fifteenth of August I began the use of Dr. George Rogers's Vegetable Pulmonic Deturgent. I kept in the use of it about three months, immediately after taking this medicine my cough abated, and I could breathe with more freedom. I would recommend the medicine from my own experience, to those who are troubled with a cough, and disorders of the lungs and breast, & consumptive complaints, and do believe it to be a valuable and useful medicine.

ELIJAH NORTON, jun.

Westampton, Feb. 21, 1809.

For Sale by R. GRAY, Bookseller, King-street, agent for the proprietor. March 29. law3m

TO RENT.

I WILL RENT for one year, or for a term of years, the HOUSE and STORE, at present occupied by Mr. Joseph Mandeville, situated at the corner of King and Fairfax, streets. Possession may be had on the 12th of May ensuing.

John Wife.

March 21. d3te6t

SEINE ROPE.

THE subscriber manufactures and has for sale, at a house on Washington-street, opposite Jacob Hoffman's sugar refinery, Seine and Hauling Ropes, of all sizes; Seine and Sewing Twine; Shad & Herring Twine; Sacking and Bed Cords, Plough Lines & Traces. Also, Tarred Rope and other Cordis.

Joseph Harper.

February 2. eo

PUBLIC NOTICE.

THE Commissioners, for that purpose appointed, hereby give notice, that on the second day of next Fairfax April Court, they will attend at Fairfax Court House, for the purpose of letting, to the lowest bidder, the building and erecting a Jail and Jailor's House, for the said county, the plan of which and the specification of the size and manner in which the work is to be done, may be seen by any desirous thereof, by application to Mr. Richard Ratcliffe. The building to be completed in six months from the time of letting. Bond with approved security will be required from the undertaker.

The money being now ready, a part will be advanced on execution of the bond, and other payments made as the work progresses, to be agreed on.

The Commissioners.

March 29. 2aw4w

Lost or Mislaid.

FIVE SHARES OF STOCK in the Bank of Potomack, Nos. 4005 to 4009, inclusive, issued to the subscriber the 10th Dec. 1804, and by him transferred to James Nutt & Co. the 18th Sept. 1806. The subscriber intends to apply for a renewal of the same to the President and Directors of the Bank of Potomack.

Mark Butts.

March 23. law3t

Now Landing.

From Schooner Good Intent, Captain Baxter from Boston, and for sale,
40 tons Plaster Paris,
120 casks Thomastown Lime,
500 reams Wrapping Paper,
100 do. Writing do.
10 barrels No. 1, Boston Beef.
For terms, apply to

Faxon, Metcalf and Co.

WHO HAVE ON HAND,

Hollands' Gin, French Brandy, Muscovado Sugars, Brown Soap in whole and half boxes, Mould and Dipt Candles, Chocolate, Boston Beef, Mackerell, Sheathing Paper, and a general assortment Shoes.

ALSO,

1000 bushels Ground Allum Salt.

March 27.

eo6t

Black River Lottery.

NO. 2.

Authorised by an Act of the LEGISLATURE of the State of New-York, for the purpose of OPENING CERTAIN ROADS.

MANAGERS—

THOMAS STORM, JOHN H. SICKLES, WM. HENDRESON, MATTHIAS B. TALMADGE, and JACOBUS VAN SCHOONHOVEN.

SCHEME.

1 prize of \$30,000	is	\$30,000
1	20,000	20,000
2	10,000	20,000
2	5,000	10,000
5	2,000	4,000
5	1,000	5,000
11	500	5,500
40	200	8,000
100	100	10,000
150	50	7,500
400	20	8,000
10,300	10	103,000

11,014 Prizes.

231,000

21,986 Blanks.

33,000 Tickets—Less than two blanks to a prize.—Subject to a deduction of 15 per cent. Prizes payable 30 days after the conclusion of the drawing of the above prizes.

First drawn number 1st days drawing is entitled to \$1,000

do.	10th	do.	1,000
do.	15th	do.	2,000
do.	20th	do.	1,000
do.	25th	do.	5,000
do.	30th	do.	1,000
do.	35th	do.	10,000
do.	45th	do.	20,000

The managers will commence drawing in the city of N. York, on the second Tuesday in April next, and will continue to draw 600 Tickets each day until finished.—Tickets for sale at the subscribers Bookstore King-street, Alexandria.—Prize tickets in the present and late Baltimore Lotteries taken in exchange for Tickets in this, and all tickets sold as above examined free of expence.

R. GRAY.

Feb. 6.

TO RENT.

THE subscriber offers to rent for one or more years, adjoining the place whereon he now lives, a Blacksmith's Shop, with a complete set of Tools, a Dwelling House in comfortable condition, calculated for a family, together with between three and four acres of very rich Land. From several years experience I can with truth declare, that there can be no better stand for a Blacksmith than the one now offered to let

Thomas B. Moreland.

Maryland, Broad Creek, }
Dec. 9.—15. } law

N. B. If I dont rent the fine stand I will give good wages to a young man with a family.

This is to give Notice,

That the subscriber hath obtained from the Orphan's Court of Saint Mary's county and state of Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of Richard Bond, late of the aforesaid county and state, deceased:—All persons having claims against the said deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same for adjustment, with the proper vouchers thereof to the subscriber, living in Saint Mary's county and state of Maryland, at or before the 13th day of July next; or they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate.

Given under my hand this 15th day of January, 1809.

Rebecca White Bond,

Executrix.

January 19.

law6m

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, That the Subscriber has lost or mislaid, two Certificates of Stock in the Bank of Potomack, Nos. 3142, and 3144, issued to John G. Proud, on the 10th day of Dec. 1804 and application will be made to the President and Directors for a renewal of the said Certificates.

James Anderson.

March 23.

law3t

Public Sale.

WILL be sold on the first day of March next at the Court house of Prince William County,

A Tract of Land,

LYING near Dumfries, containing 160 acres, more or less.

ALSO,

A Lot of Land in Dumfries, No. 81.

UPON a credit of twelve months, the purchaser giving bond with approved security, and a deed of trust upon the premises, for the payment of the purchase money, (excepting the costs and charges attending the sale, which will be required to be paid at the time of sale.) The above tract of land and lot having been escheated to the Commonwealth of Virginia, for defect of heirs of a certain Francis Rice, dec'd, capable of holding the same.

Philip D. Dawe, Escheator

For Prince William County
Dumfries, March 27—28. 2aw4w
N. B. The sale will commence at eleven o'clock A. M.

Twenty Dollars Reward.

RAN AWAY, on the 12th instant, the estate of the late Nathaniel Newton, near Piscataway, in Prince-George's county, Maryland, a negro man, named FRANK, about 20 years of age, yellowish complexion, and about six feet high—had on when he went away, a short white jacket, dark cloth trousers, and Ozabrigs shirt. I expect he will change his name and pass for a freeman, as several of the same family (formerly belonging to Miss Elizabeth Newton) have been emancipated since the death of Mr. Newton, and have passes with my signature. I will give the above reward for apprehending said fellow and securing him in any Jail so that I get him again.

Joseph N. Birch.

March 27.

2aw4w

Fresh Clover-Seed.

N. HINGSTON, Fairfax-street, has received a supply of excellent red Clover Seed, which he will dispose of on moderate terms for cash—Also, a few bushels of Fresh Burnet and Hemp Seed—and on hand, Timothy, Orchard Grass, Rye Grass, Burdock Grass, Peruvian Grass and Lucern.

ALSO,

A general assortment of the best kinds of Garden Seeds, mostly of his own sowing, from the last year; Medicinal Seeds; Bird Seeds, and a quantity of large Lombardy Poplars; Flowering Trees and Shrubs; best London-made Pruning Knives, Garden Shears, Hoes, Rakes, and Books on Gardening; Flower-Pots of all sizes; an elegant assortment of Chimney Ornaments, Queens Ware, China and Glass, Stone and Pottery Ware—with a general assortment of Groceries.

A B. A genteel person may be accommodated with a Private Room and Family Board, on moderate terms.

February 7. edlw 3aw1w & law1stM

2000 SPANISH HIDES,

Muscovado Sugar in hlds, and bbls, Clayed do. in boxes, Coffee in bbls. and bags, Old London Particular and Market Madeira Wine, in pipes and half pipes. Catalonia do. in qr. casks, Castile Soap in boxes, A few tons of Logwood,

FOR SALE BY

Nath. Wattles, & Co.

FOR RENT,

THE DWELLING HOUSE of the late Colonel Hoar, on Water-street.—It is spacious and convenient, and has all necessary outhouses, with a very excellent garden attached to it.

J. H. Hooe.

John Muncaster,

Executrix.

March 23.

NEW FERRY.

I wish to inform the public, that Mr. Joshua Junney has authorized me to keep the Potomac Bridge Ferry and receive ferriages until the bridge is passable. Every exertion will be used to accommodate customers—I will also accommodate travellers with plenty of good liquors and provisions at my grocery store near the bridge, in the City, and will be obliged to those who may favor me with their custom.

Win. C. Newton.

March 20.
N. B. For the accommodation of gentlemen and ladies, a Hack may be had at any time by applying to the subscriber, in Prince street, Alexandria.

FOR RENT.

The HOUSE lately occupied by Mr. John Horner, jun. on Pitt-street, adjoining Colonel Simms's. To a good tenant all necessary repairs will be made.—For terms enquire of the Printer of the Gazette, in Alexandria, or Thomas Meacher, Washington.

March 23.

VOL IX.]

Sales at Va

every Tuesday
WILL BE
the Vandoe Store,
Water st
Variety of Dry Goods
Particulars of which w
hills of the day
which are on limitation
are established, c
dowed and purchased at
low prices.

P. G. M

Just Pub
BY COTTON AM
And for sale at
(Price One
The Exile

A NOVEL
By Mrs Plunkett—la
January 6.

JUST REC

AND FOR
20 hogheads
First quality New-Orlean
Madeira Wine in pipe
West-India Rum in h
Turks-Island, Groland
on Salt—and
20 crates well assorte
New

May 16.

Joseph Ma

OWNER OF KING AND
Has Rec
100 half boxes
WARRANTED OF
Real Maccouba Snuff
Rappee do Coarse and
20 boxes fresh MUST
Philadelphia
and 2d quality.

—HE HAS

A General Affor
of good WINES, LIQU
RIES, for sale.
December 21.

Cotton and

Have just pub
ALMANAC
Containing a great de
training matter. For s
gums, or single one.

WANTED

An active, well dis
about 15 years of age.

March 20.

FOR S

4000 lbs. Prime C
150 sacks Liverpool S
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March 27.

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March 17.

BRICK & ST

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the first quality.

February 17.